

**PERIODICO OFICIAL DEL GOBIERNO.**

Estado 16 de Noviembre de 1851.-San Mateo, Ocampo.-Gran sorteo extraordinario número 24 de la Real Loteria.-Circular en Sta. Catalina

disposiciones superiores se hallan sujetos a proveer al servicio de la comunidad.

GOBIERNO. CAPTANIA GENERAL.

**SECRETARIA DE GOVERNO.**

7.3 Si después de verificando un de-empo

una cuenta para la adquisición de mil varas de adoquines, destinados a pavimentar las calles de esta ciudad, se

... en que quedará terminada la ex-  
listencia del individuo en cuestión, el que  
mayores ventajas y se dilige a presentarle  
condiciones que se ajusten. Los cambie-  
res, pues, las dimensiones y distribución de el-

ARIA DEL BARRIO DE SANTO DOMINGO

Jose Martinez  
 Jose Eliza  
 Bernardo Hernandez

**John Lennon  
Just Wanted**











[illegible]



Private

Mr. Abbott

U. S. Consular Agency

Vicenza Nov 17 1854

Gen W. L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
Washington D C

Sir

From information I have received there is no doubt, but that a rising will take place against the government throughout the Eastern part of this Island from Principe to Braccio and all the districts on the South coast of the Island. This revolution is intended to be excited from abroad by outside parties; from a residence of many years in this place I believe my means of information are correct.

As feelings are strong against Americans you will excuse the liberty I assume of mentioning that a National Regent of War in this Neighborhood would do a great deal of service in protecting American interests.

Parties are more determined and better prepared than the year 1851. It is supposed that the time fixed will be in the early part of December next.

I remain Most respectfully

Yours Obedient Servant  
Richard H. B.

U. S. Consul Agent





Mr. W. L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
Washington D. C.



Received by Mr. Allen  
No 142

R

Consulate of the United States.

Havana Novr 25th 1854.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States.  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th inst. announcing that Mr. Barton, the appointed Consul for this place had declined accepting the office.

Referring to my last despatch for Empire City, I now enclose herewith two letters from Chauncey in Prison addressed to Mr. Savage, who has been in intimate intercourse with the prisoners since & previous to, my return, and fortunately gained the entire confidence of Chauncey. This individual is connected, from what can be learned in conversation with him, with the highly respectable family of the Chaunceys of Philadelphia.

The Cook of the vessel, Mary Reed alias 'Esperanza', and another negro who came on board at the coast of Africa,



were both arrested in this City, a short time since, and put in prison; but they have not, so far, made known to the Authorities that they had come in that vessel. The latter stated to Mr Savage day before yesterday that himself, Captain Munn & Mr Chauncey had come as passengers from the Coast of Africa, and had nothing whatever to do with the negroes brought by the schooner. The Portuguese part of the crew who had been showing enmity to our two Americans, and from whom these latter might have reason to fear, seem to be now better inclined towards them. They have written to me requesting that I shall call and see them in the jail. I will comply with their request, and should the result of my interview with them be important, will report it to you by the next mail.

You have also enclosed herewith a copy of a letter received yesterday from the U. S. Consular Agent at Stuevitas, to which I beg leave to refer. I have written to him in reply urging his making every exertion to ascertain the names of the vessels and parties concerned.



ed with them.

Mr Ames, our minister in  
Venezuela, arrived here on the 23d  
Just on his way to Washington

With great respect

I have the honor to be

Sir; Your Obedient Servant

Wm C. Johnston  
acting Consul



with 142

Barcel de la Habana

Thursday morning

Mr. Savage

Dear Sir

If it is possible for you to visit us to day it is very desirable for me you should do so, as we have <sup>heard</sup> that our first declaration here is to take place during the present term of the Superior Court. The Portuguese have stated their intentions and one of the negro's has been taken to the chain gang, the other being sick has not been removed, on that negro depends our principal reliance {excepting yourself and the Consul} and I desire your attendance upon him to prove that the Captain and myself were passengers upon the return voyage.

Mr. Winn has in his possession some money which he desires you to keep for him, for you know this is no place for a dollar to be kept in safety.

Hoping to see you to day

I remain Yours &c

Mr. Chauncey



Mr. Thomas Savage Esq.  
U.S. Consulate Office  
Havana



Cancun de la Habana

Saturday Nov<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1854Mr<sup>r</sup> Savage  
Dear Sir,

I have thus far found it impossible to ascertain in full, the names of the Portuguese I have endeavored to come at it by as circumlocutory a manner as possible but they are suspicious of me, their first names I can give you, with the bare exception of the Brazilian negro. The sailors names are viz, Sebastian, Pauline, Antoin, Jack, Anders, and Lyons. These are the names by which they call each other. The four first are from Lisbon, the fifth is a Chilean, and the sixth is from the Island of Madeira and shipped as cook in New York, the African negro is from St Paul de Loanda where he has been a slave, was brought to Cuba as such by the same Captain last year, but for some deed or other was liberated by his master here and went to New York, and was taken by the Captain as cabin boy, he did not sign the articles. The Brazilian negro, (the largest of the two) came on board in Africa whilst embarking the negro's, he had been taken prisoner in a slave and been put ashore on the coast by the American war ship Terry, and came on board for a passage, he was made cook in place of Lyons who knew nothing of the business, I am a favorite of his and could obtain from him anything which you should desire, but for the talking part of it, as I fear an interpreter would expose him and myself both and perhaps be the means of making the sailors worse against me, at present they appear friendly, but I presume you know the Portuguese character. The only way I know of to obtain their names is either from the Alcalde of the prison or the shipping masters in New York, Woodward, Ryberg and Penty



South Street near Building Slip. They invariably keep a copy of all shipping articles.

The clouds are darkening over my head, for not hearing any reliable news from you and knowing there are several persons here sentenced to the chain gang for being caught with negroes both on shore and at sea I am beginning to think my case a desperate one. My whole confidence rests in you and I am very anxious to know if there is a possibility of my having to perambulate this country in chains, doing their public work and exposed to the brutal treatment which an American would be made to suffer from the overseers, however, I shall give them some trouble if such should be the case. I feel myself too much of a free man to submit tamely to such a disgraceful punishment.

Sir, it is in your power to give me any information in regard to my case I earnestly hope you will do so, whether it be good or bad for if the worst has yet to come I wish to be prepared for it. The statement I sent you is true in every particular, and I hope the Government will be induced to move in the matter, without being petitioned by others. For I do not wish to expose myself to those persons who would immediately appeal to the Secretary of State in my behalf. That I leave for a last resort. My family are as yet ignorant of my situation and I desire they should remain so, for if disgrace falls on me I desire to suffer singly,.... I am aware your attention is much engaged by your many duties and at every opportunity you are doing all in your power for me but these chain gang sentences terrify me. Please therefore pardon any manifestations of impatience which I may exhibit and the many troubles I have caused you for my dependence rests solely in you. Hoping soon to see you I remain respectfully, yours &c. M. Chaucey



Mr. Thomas Savage Esq<sup>r</sup>

Office U.S. Consulate

Habana



Recd. Dec 2.

with 19  
Mr. Eschmum.

Express

U. S. Consular Agency.

Mexico Nov 17th 1854.

W. Robertson Esq.

U. S. Consul. Havana.

Sir.

Excuse the liberty I take of  
remitting the enclosed which I ask  
as a favor to please forward by the  
first Steam Vessel.

Begin [ Within these last two months  
we have had two cargoes of negroes  
landed near here, and, I am sorry  
to say, both vessels were American,  
and Captains, Officers, & parts of crews,  
the same as I afterwards learned.  
I have seen nothing of them. I  
have been told that both of these  
vessels were fitted out in New York.

Yours respectfully

(signed) Richard Gibbs

U. S. Consul Agent.

] End



Rev. V. L. Linn

Extract  
No 143.

28

Consulate of the United States  
Marana Street 27th 1854.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy.  
Secretary of State  
of the United States.  
Washington.

Sir.

Without any despatches from you to refer to, since my last, I have now the honor to inform you of the arrival this morning of the U. S. Steamer Princeton, Commander Eagle, in pursuit of information in regard to the Albany. I had just received a letter from Capt Gerry's friends from New York showing great anxiety about the Albany, but to which I did not give much consequence, until the arrival of the Princeton; now I fear that there are serious grounds for apprehension.

I visited the City Prison yesterday and found that Montoro had been allowed on the day before, to communicate with his friends, finding as he says that no charges could be brought against him. it is to be hoped that this is the first step towards his final liberation. He has been



forty three days wholly debarred  
of all communication but with  
the turnkey.

I also saw the two  
Americans Mann & Channcey of  
the Sch. Mary Reed. and the  
Portuguese. These have determined  
to declare when their depositions  
are taken that they knew nothing  
about slave trade until they arrived  
at the coast, where they were informed  
that the vessel was to take a cargo  
of slaves, and finding no way to  
escape. had to accept the propositions  
made them. It is said that their  
depositions will be taken this week.  
(I enclose you herewith a copy  
of a letter received yesterday from  
the Consul at Santiago de Cuba.  
The Sch. John S. White & crew have  
not yet arrived here.)

Our Minister to Venezuela Mr. Canby,  
who came in the British Steamer a  
few days since on his way to Washington,  
and myself will dine with the Captain  
General today. I shall avail myself  
of the opportunity, if possible, to converse  
with His Excellency on the case of  
the American seamen and of Montevideo.  
I wish to learn from him when



these persons, especially the seamen,  
will be tried.

I remain, Sir,

With great respect  
Yours obt. Servt.

W<sup>m</sup> H. Robertson  
acting Commd.



62th 148

Copy

Extract

U. S. Consulate

Santiago de Cuba 21st Novr 1854.

M. H. Robertson Esq.

U. S. acting Consul.

Havana.

Sir.

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th Inst. I have noted its contents. [I now inform you all of the unfortunate affair at Baracoa.

I send you a copy of a letter to me of Mr Overman's the Consular Agent at Baracoa, dated 26th October last which is as follows. Sir: By mail I informed you in haste of the occurrences which have taken place on board of the Schr John S. White lying in this harbour, from New York, which I now state more particularly, and they are the following. Yesterday about 12 o'clock I received a communication from the Governor of this place requesting me to be present at a search that was about to be made on board said vessel, the authorities having suspicion that she was engaged in smuggling.

On hauling her light boxes containing fire arms, disks, swords, and flag with a red triangle and a white star

Copy to the Cons.



in the Centre, with white & blue stripes, made of silks, were found in the cabin behind a false partition; also two boxes hidden under the cook's bench in the galley, containing one of them 25 lb powder, & the other about 100 lb cartridges. All marked with a lead pencil N. 1 to 10 "McCallah" the name of the master. These boxes were opened on board in presence of the Captain, myself & other witnesses, and their contents were noted down, and the inventory was signed by all present. At the same time the Captain stated that he had been informed by Mr Lacost passenger, that these boxes contained jewelry & were his property, requesting me to have the said Mr Lacost taken up to prove his innocence and ignorance of their contents, for which purpose he addressed me a letter, a translation of which I handed over to the Authorities. He is now in the barrack, a prisoner. He says he is a native of New Orleans.

Yesterday about the same time fifteen boxes containing fire arms & kegs of gun powder were found buried in the sand on the other side of the bay & it is suspected that these were



landed from the Sch. C. T. Smith  
lying here also from New York.

In this vessel there came a passenger  
named C. M. Felix, said to be a  
native of New York, who have also  
been arrested this morning on suspicion;  
these two vessels are prohibited from having  
any communication with the shore or with  
each other. I remain &c. R. Overmans?

I now embrace the opportunity  
to inform you that the Sch. C. T. Smith  
has been released and sailed from  
that port with a cargo for New York,  
and the Sch. John G. White with her  
crew is now in the port under the  
custody of the Spanish war steamer  
called "the Pinarro" who has towed her  
round from Paracoo.

Mr Lacost was arrested & brought  
in the "Pinarro" and is now confined  
in the Morris castle waiting the result  
of the trial.

A young man by the name of J.  
H. Kelly that came passenger  
to Paracoo in the Sch. C. T. Smith  
from N. York is also confined in the  
Morris castle. said to be 19 years old,  
& implicated with Lacost.

I remain

Sir,



Yours truly  
(Signed) J. Cochran.  
U.S. Marshal.



Rev. W. L. Abbott  
No. 144.

2

Consulate of the United States.  
Havana December 6th 1854.

Hon. <sup>the</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States.  
Washington.

Sir?

Accompanying this you will find a Despatch from Gen. Barnum at Santo Domingo. From the tenor of his letter to me there seems to be a necessity for a U. S. Steamer at that port; his urgent request to me to send one down there without delay indicates that important events are soon to take place there. The Princeton had just left here for Aspinwall intending from thence to join Commodore Stewart at San Juan de Nicaragua. I have this day written to the Commodore by the Steamer Daniel Webster which sails today for New Orleans intending to leave that port immediately for San Juan. I will also write him per Hudson to leave tomorrow for Aspinwall, and by the British



Mail Steamer that will sail on  
the ninth bound to St Thomas.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, with great respect  
Your Obedt Servant.

Wm B. Robinson  
acting Agent.



No 145

Consulate of the United States  
Havana December 11th 1854.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States.  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 29th ult. in relation to Mr John H. Felix of New York Co, who was arrested at Baracoa, and afterwards carried to St Jago de Cuba and confined in its Morro Castle. Mr Felix, Mr Lacoste, (who turns out to be a young man named Francis Cetrampes, a native of Cuba but an American citizen), the Captain, mate, and four men composing the crew of the Schooner John G. White arriving here on board of the Spanish war Steamer Francisco de Heis, having in tow the said Schooner, on the 8th inst. Until Saturday evening (9th inst.) I had the most flattering hopes of getting Mr Felix liberated, and had written to this effect to



4  
Messrs. Shepard & Fuller. both  
of whom had written to you in  
his behalf. founded on the friendly  
disposition manifested by the Captain  
General at an interview I had had  
with him on the subject; and I  
believed that I had so excited  
His Excellency's sympathy in behalf  
of Felix in consequence of the young  
man's feeble health and his res-  
pectable connexions, that I wrote  
to His Excellency asking as a personal  
favor to me his immediate liberation.  
In conversation with me yesterday  
he assured me that he had been  
on the point of granting my re-  
quest, when information reached him  
which put a new face on the whole  
matter.

On the evening of the 9th I  
learned that Lacoste & Felix had  
just landed, tied with cords together,  
and sent immediately to the jail.  
it was too late to visit them that  
evening. a few minutes after  
came a communication from the  
Captain General announcing the  
arrival of Lacoste, Felix, and the  
Schooner's crew; that the two first  
had been sent to Prison incorru



nicade, and placing the crew of  
the Schooner, George Jester, Thomas  
Costin, Albion Malcolm, and  
Randal Allman, at my disposal.  
The captain and mate are still  
on board of a man of war. His  
Excellency in the same communication  
informed me that in consequence of  
the interest manifested by me in favor  
of Mr. Felix, he had ordered that he  
should have a separate room, and  
be treated with all proper attention.

A little after sunrise yesterday  
morning I went to the prison to  
request simply to see Mr. Felix.  
(I knew I could not be allowed to com-  
municate with him); my objections  
to see the state of his health. Then  
I went to an Hotel, and gave directions  
that bedding should be sent him,  
and also his meals. I then returned  
to the office and found the crew of  
the Schooner John G. White waiting  
for me. I examined them, and  
amongst other things, they stated  
that the owners of the Schooner were  
cognizant of the shipment of the  
boxes, which were discovered to contain  
arms &c.; I subsequently went  
on board the man of war where



the Captain and mate are. I had a short interview with them, and regret to say that the Captain informed me that Lacoste had first come to him to say that he was going to ship the boxes upon the Schooner, but on condition that they were not to be manifested to the Custom House in Baracoa; that he refused to take them on that condition, and referred Lacoste to the owners of the vessel; and that the owners instructed him (the Captain) to take in the boxes, and not enter them on the manifest. The 2nd mate has also informed me of this fact. On my return on shore, I paid a visit to the Captain General, who received me with his usual kindness, and expressed his regret that my friend Mr. Felix was gravely implicated in connection with the landing of the arms &c. that among the rocks had been discovered a further quantity of arms which had been landed from the Sch. C. J. Smith, the vessel that brought Mr. Felix; that on the arrival of the J. S. White Mr. Felix repaired on board, and was closeted with Lacoste, that they went on



Shore together and were inseparable  
until they were arrested. that the  
evidence was very strong against both.  
I expressed my regret at hearing these  
details, but at the same time remarked  
that what would now be required is  
a fair trial in conformity to the  
treaty between our respective countries.  
He replied, yes, the trial will be a  
public one, the same as Mr Thrasher's.

Mr Thrasher's trial was before  
a military court, after every thing  
was prepared for his condemnation.  
he was then assigned a military  
officer to make his defence. two days  
before the trial came on. This proceeding,  
not being in accordance with the treaty,  
I shall object against in the strong-  
-est terms, should it be attempted.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, with great respect  
Your Obedt Servr

acting Council.



Boxes

Whole

Consulate of the United States.  
Havana. Cuba.

On the day of the date hereof, before me, William H. Robertson, acting Consul of the United States of America for Havana, personally came and appeared George Jester 2nd mate, Thomas Critter and Edwin Malcolm, sea men, and Randal Alman, cook & steward of the Schooner John G. White of New York; who, being severally sworn, did declare & depose that in New York about two hours before the Schooner was hauled off the wharf, a person who afterwards was a passenger on the Schooner, named Lacotte, came down to the wharf with a number of boxes; he asked our chief mate for a pencil; the mate went to one of the owners of the Schooner named Meacham, & got a pencil from him & handed it to Lacotte. said Lacotte in the presence of said Meacham wrote "W. Culloch" on the boxes, then returned the pencil to Meacham. when the boxes were being taken on board, the said owner told the second mate to take care of those boxes as each one of them was worth ten thousand dollars. the boxes were put on board. Lacotte



Came on board - we left the wharf  
on Saturday afternoon 9th of October last  
On Sunday at about 12 o'clock sailed  
out of the port. we heard nothing  
more of the boxes until two days before  
we went into Paraiso. the Papagay  
had two of the boxes taken out of  
the cabin & put in the galley - there  
was nothing more heard at all of  
the boxes until we had discharged  
all the cargo, but the lumber, & the  
boxes in question. The Antioquia came  
on board, searched the Schooner,  
& found eight boxes in the cabin  
& the two in the galley. when the  
eight boxes taken out of the cabin  
were opened, and found to contain  
fire arms (such as carbines & revolvers)  
and swords, darts, bowie knives, the  
Captain told the American Consular  
Agent who was also on board, of  
the two boxes in the galley, saying to  
him that he suspected they could not  
contain watches & jewellery as he  
had been told, & which he told us on the  
Papagay; the Consul had the boxes  
brought out of the galley & opened. they  
were found to contain ball cartridge  
two boxes, & two kegs of powder. the Antioquia  
then went ashore leaving us in charge of some



two of the guards. On the night  
 we arrived at Paracou, the Captain  
 of the Schr. C. J. Smith came on  
 board accompanied with a young  
 man who we afterwards learned  
 is named Felix - in the course of  
 conversation, when our Captain  
 was telling the other Captain that  
 we had been very near going ashore,  
 Lacote said that if the Schr. had gone  
 ashore it would have ~~caused~~ <sup>caused</sup> his  
 ruin, as he would have lost all his  
 watches & jewelry, & had such a thing  
 happened, he, Lacote, would have  
 shot himself - the Captain & we  
 were in the belief that the boxes  
 really contained watches & jewelry  
 until they were opened. On the day  
 after arrival at Paracou we  
 heard Lacote say that he was  
 paying Felix 100\$ per month to keep his  
 watches in repair. The boxes which  
 were found buried in the beach  
 did not come out of our schooner.

sworn & testified  
 by said deponents  
 at this day of Dec  
 1854. before me

(signed) George <sup>li</sup> Foster  
 , Thomas <sup>mark</sup> Costain  
 , Albion <sup>mark</sup> Malcolm  
 , Nardal <sup>li</sup> & Alman <sup>mark</sup>

(signed) Wm Robertson  
 J. B.



No 146.

Consulate of the United States  
Havana December 13th 1854.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States.  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your despatch of the  
11th ult.<sup>o</sup> with its enclosure, and  
to tender the expression of my sincere  
gratitude for the terms used by you  
in reply to the letter of Judge  
Clayton's attorney. It is to be  
hoped that the Judge will have  
perceived the injustice and useless-  
ness of his attempting to demand  
from me any part of the fees  
collected in this Consulate, which  
he has not earned.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, very respectfully  
Your Obedient Servant

*W. H. Robinson*  
actg Consul.



Recd 29 Dec Mr Abbott  
N<sup>o</sup> 447.

R

Consulate of the United States.  
Havana December 13th 1854.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States  
Washington.

Sir.

I received only on the 9th  
Inst. your despatch of the 10th ult.  
in relation to the Schooner "Charles  
T. Smith". I have already inform-  
ed the Department that this vessel,  
after being detained in Paracoa,  
on suspicion of having brought  
arms &c. and landed them, was released,  
loaded, and sailed for New York.  
I have since learned of her arrival  
at that port. She is the vessel  
that brought Mr John H. Felix  
to Paracoa, and the Captain General  
told me a few days since, that  
after her departure the Authorities  
have come in possession of  
evidence that she had actually  
brought arms &c. under the  
charge of Mr Felix. If such  
has been the case, I am of opinion  
that it will be for the interest  
of her owners not to send her



again to any port in the Spanish  
dominions; I mean whilst she  
remains the property of the parties  
that owned her when she was  
at Baracoa last.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, with great respect  
Your obt. Servt.

Wm H. Robertson  
actg Consul



Recd. Dec. 28.

Mr Abbott

R

No 148.

Consulate of the United States  
Havana December 13th 1854

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States  
Washington.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication of the 25th ult<sup>o</sup> relating to my accounts with the State and Treasury Departments. I will endeavor at some future day to establish the correctness of my claims for the \$442<sup>50</sup> not yet allowed by you. For the present I beg to inform you that I shall draw on you for the \$50<sup>00</sup> due me by your Department, amount paid to Council for defence of the Jaeger's crew, and for the \$304.03 balance due me by the Treasury, as per statement (dated 18th Nov<sup>r</sup>) of the 5th Auditor Mr. Phares.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, with great respect  
Your O<sup>b</sup>t. servant

W<sup>m</sup> H. Robertson  
acting Consul



No 148

Consulate of the United States  
Havana December 14th 1854

Hon. Mr. William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States  
Washington.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive  
your despatch of the 30th ult., and  
its contents are duly noted.

I have made known to the Captain  
General the gratification felt by the  
Department at the course pursued  
by His Excellency towards the  
Bark "Lysander". I beg to tender  
my thanks for your kind approbation  
of the sentiments expressed by me  
in answer to the Captain General's  
communication informing me of  
his determination towards that  
vessel. I have likewise expressed  
the acknowledgements of the  
Department to the gentleman  
who furnished me the legal opinion  
in the case of the two American  
vessels seized at Paracoas.

The deserter from the United States  
Army, named Manuel Peralta,

Extract sent to Sec. of War -  
Jan. 11 -



having been placed at my disposal on condition that he shall first express his willingness to be taken charge of by me to be forwarded to the United States, and he having manifested his desire to join the service again, will be sent in the Steamer Black Warrior to New Orleans, to the care of the U. S. Marshal with a request to this officer to turn him over to the nearest U. S. Military Authority.

Referring you to the despatch No. 122, I beg to state that the person Brian or Bryan, mentioned therein, came here on the 29th ult. in command of the American Steamer *Iturbide* from New York, and sailed for Veracruz, the vessel being one built for the Mexican Government. his name is John L. Bryant.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, with great respect  
Your obt servant.

Wm. C. Whittemore

ay/canul.



Recd. Dec. 29.

R

N<sup>o</sup> 135.

Consulate of the United States.  
Havana 16th December 1854.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States.  
Washington.

Sir.

I am in possession of your  
circulars dated respectively 11th  
& 20th ult<sup>o</sup> and the instructions contained  
in them will be obeyed.

I have also had the honor to  
receive your despatches of the 18th &  
22<sup>d</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>. The first of these did not reach  
me till last evening. it contained an  
extract from a despatch addressed by  
you to the Consul at Matanzas on  
the subject of the seaman Victor Francisco?  
and was the first intimation I had  
of any complaint being made to  
you against me. I regret that Mr  
Norrell should have so misinterpreted  
the part I acted in the affair as to  
consider himself aggrieved. I am  
however highly gratified to find  
that you have kindly approved  
of my conduct in the matter, with  
the exception of my having sent



the prisoner to New York instead of, to  
Portland. To have sent the man to  
the latter port would have caused a  
much longer delay, and I am not  
at all sure that any safe conveyance  
could have been found; to secure speed  
and safety I determined to send him  
to New York; I regret that I have thereby  
subjected the Government to extra  
trouble and expense, and will, should  
a similar case again occur, bear  
your instructions in mind, and conform  
strictly to them.

With great respect

I have the honor to be

Sir: your obedient servant

Wm B. Huntington  
Assistant



No. 157.

Consulate of the United States  
Havana 16th Decr 1854.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States  
Washington.

Sir

The Captain General sent  
for me on the morning of yester-  
day, after I had prepared a  
communication to him which  
has not been sent, but enclosed  
you will find a copy of it.

His Excellency informed me that  
Cetrampes (as Lacoste, and  
Felix would be free to communicate  
with their friends in a day or two,  
and that the testimony against  
them both is very grave, as  
Lacoste has admitted that he  
had brought the arms to aid  
in the independence of the  
Island; that he and Felix  
left New York on the same day.  
Felix arrived at Baracoa first  
and immediately enquired for Lacoste;  
that he (Felix) went to a certain  
person and informed him that



he had come there on account of his health, and wished to consult him on the subject privately, when they went into a room, and there Felix declared to him that he had come, not for his health, but from the Cuban Junta under which he held a commission, and that he had brought arms; that on the next evening the other schooner arrived, with Lacoste, when Felix immediately repaired on board, & passed the night with Lacoste; there, with many other declarations, the General stated to me that he had in his possession. I then asked him if he had been guided by the treaty in his proceedings. He replied, yes. I remarked that the treaty provided that the prisoners should have access to their counsel and friends, and be present with their counsel when the testimony was taken. His Excellency said that all this would be granted, and that the infraction of communication would be taken off in a day or two. I then asked him if he thought that the treaty contemplated American citizens to be tried by courts.



Copy

Consulate of the United States

Havana 15 Decr 1854.

Most Excellent Sir.

From the examination  
 I have given the Treaties of 1793 & 1819,  
 the latter by its 12th Article confirming  
 the former excepting a few articles thereof,  
 I cannot understand how American citizens  
 can be confined in Prison, incommunicado,  
 when the Treaty expressly says that  
 they shall be permitted not only to select  
 counsel but to communicate freely  
 with their friends, or agents to be, and that  
 there shall be allowed to be present at the  
 taking of all examinations and  
 testimony. I do not enter into the question  
 of their guilt or innocence, but conceive  
 that the condition in which these individuals,  
 Francis Gutzampes (a) C. Lacoste, and  
 John H. Felix, are kept is not in  
 conformity to the stipulations of the Treaty.  
 These individuals are citizens of the U. States  
 owing no allegiance whatever to Her  
 Catholic Majesty. It is therefore my  
 duty to appeal to Your Excellency  
 in the most urgent manner to  
 permit both of these individuals  
 access to their counsel and friends.  
 I ask this of Your Excellency not only  
 from my conviction of its justice, &



of their rights, but also from the great  
desire I have to promote the good  
understanding subsisting between our  
respective Governments.

The person appearing under the  
name of Lacoste is Francis  
Cetrampes, what object he had in  
assuming the former name I  
know not, but he is nevertheless  
a citizen of the U. States, as appears  
on the records of this Consulate.

I have the honor to be  
with great respect

Yours Excellency's

Obt Servt

The Comd<sup>g</sup> Agr in charge

of the Consulate

(signed) Wm. A. Robertson

His Excy

Dr D. José de la Cerna

Governor Capt Genl

San Pedro de Macoris



Recd. Dec. 29. Mr Abbott  
No 153.

2

Consulate of the United States  
Havana Decr 22nd 1854.

Hon. <sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States.  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose  
you herewith a letter from Messrs  
Charles Tynge & Co to me on the  
subject of the proceedings of the  
Custom House here towards the Brig  
Jonathan Killey from Mobile.  
The letter will explain itself, and  
I believe the contents thereof to be  
correct and true. This case is no  
more flagrant than the Black  
Warrior, and another occurred  
last week, the history of which I  
may be able to send you by the  
next steamer.

So far from increased facilities  
being granted to commerce every day  
brings some new restrictions to me.  
Barra p it. If I were to report one  
half of the exactions and impositions  
complained of, it would keep me  
busily engaged from week to week.



The expediente of the C. B. Hamilton's  
Case will be forwarded to you  
shortly. The defence made by Counsel  
for the Captain just presented to  
the Court, I have read, and  
believe it good, as it places the  
whole case in its true light. It  
will be attached to the "expediente".

I remain

With great respect

Sir: your Obedient Servant

Wm H. Robertson  
atty General.

not recd in Can. Bureau.

N.B. The same conveyance  
will take you the "Balance  
of Trade of this Island  
for 1853", a copy of which  
has been sent me by the  
Captain Genl. as Superintendent  
of the Royal Eschequer,  
today, having been but very  
lately issued.

W H R.



William H. Robertson Esq.

Havana Dec. 20. 1854

Voting Consul of U. S.

Havana.

Dear Sir, The Brig 'Josathan Gilley' Captain David C. Jones arrived in this port in the afternoon of the 18<sup>th</sup> inst. from Mobile, bringing a cargo consisting mostly of lumber to our Consignment. Soon after anchoring, say about half past four O'clock, the Brig was visited by the Government officers, according to the usual custom, first by the Health officers, then by the Interpreter, who took the manifest of cargo from the Captain, and afterwards by Custom House officers who presented the Captain with the regulations of the Port. I now will advise that the manifest was taken before the regulations of the Port were presented. The Brig met with heavy weather on her passage from Mobile, and the Captain was obliged to throw a portion of his cargo overboard. This is the first time that Captain Jones has ever been here in command of a



vessel, and of course was not, and could not  
be conversant with the rules of the Port. -

The Brig took in at Mobile about 95 <sup>th</sup> feet  
of lumber, and the Captain, estimating that he  
had thrown overboard about 30 <sup>th</sup> feet, made  
out his manifest and presented it to the officers,  
and in this manifest he stated that he had  
65200 feet lumber on board. By Article 3<sup>d</sup>  
of the Regulations of the Port, the Captain should  
have made out his manifest for 95 <sup>th</sup> feet, the  
quantity taken on board at Mobile, and have  
added a note to it, that he had been obliged  
to throw part of his cargo overboard in con-  
sequence of bad weather. The Captain was  
ignorant of this fact, indeed he could not  
know it at the time he presented his manifest,  
and he therefore fell into the natural error  
of stating the quantity he estimated still to  
have on board. Although Article 3<sup>d</sup> requires  
the manifest of cargo to be made as above



stated, still Article 5<sup>th</sup> of the Regulations, virtually annuls the preceding Article; as it states that "During the time of twelve hours from the moment the vessel comes to anchor, said hours being understood to count from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. of every day of the year, the Captain shall be allowed to make any additions to his manifest, as well for omissions as excess, or for any error committed in it, or for not having presented it as ordered in the preceding rules." At

about 7 O'clock <sup>A.M.</sup> of the next day, the 19<sup>th</sup> inst. the Captain accompanied by our clerk, presented himself to the proper officer of the Custom House, and availing himself of the privilege which Article 5<sup>th</sup> concedes, requested to be allowed to add to the manifest presented by him the afternoon previous, the quantity of 29,800 feet lumber, so as to make up the full amount taken in at Mobile, and also to add



to the manifest a note, stating that he had  
been obliged to throw a part of the cargo over-  
board. With these additions, the manifest  
would then be according to the law as laid  
down in Article 3.<sup>d</sup> - At 10 A.M. of the same  
day, it being still within the twelve hours  
allowed by law, the Captain presented himself  
at the Custom House, to note and extend his  
protest. The Collector refused to Capt. Jones  
the right to extend his protest, stating that  
he would admit the addition made in the  
manifest to the cargo, but would not allow  
the note to be added, stating that part of  
the cargo had been thrown overboard. The  
Collector claimed in his favor, Article 3.<sup>d</sup>  
but we conceive that Article 5.<sup>th</sup> completely  
annuls Article 3.<sup>d</sup> - The Collector still re-  
fusing to note & extend the protest, as requested  
by the Captain, Captain Jones at once entered  
protest against the decision of the Collector,



making the same in due form, before the Gov-  
ernment Notary Public - At 12 O'clock, the  
Notary Public accompanied by a witness, went  
to the Custom House and formally notified  
the Collector that Capt Jones had entered  
protest against him, the Collector, for the  
damages and prejudices that might arise  
from the refusal of the Collector to allow the  
addition to the manifest, of the clause stating  
that part of the cargo had been thrown overboard.  
The Collector refused to consider himself as  
notified of this last Protest, because as he  
states this Protest should have been made at  
the Custom House, instead of at Notary Public's  
office. We have prepared a Memorial  
to the Captain General as 'Superintendent' giving  
an explanation of the case, and requesting justice.  
This Memorial Capt. Jones has signed, and it  
has this morning been presented to the proper  
officer for transmission to His Excellency; but  
we have been informed by that officer, the Secy.



6  
of the Superintendencia, Carbajal, that this memorial should have been addressed to the Intendente and not to the Captain General as Superintendente, because, as he states, this is a question which must be decided by the Intendente and Collector, and if their decision is not favorable, then it can be addressed to the Captain General as Superintendente; we have our doubts as to the correctness of <sup>this statement of</sup> the Secretary of the Superintendencia. We have thus given you a statement of the facts connected with this affair, so far as they have transpired; we wish now to explain to you the situation in which we are placed as the consignees. We have duly made our entry of the cargo, but as the Collector will not allow the extract of the manifest to be made out and sent to the proper officers, in order that the vessel may begin to discharge, we are unable to obtain possession of the cargo. Notwithstanding this is the third day since the vessel arrived; by the law the vessel



cannot be prevented from commencing discharging,  
for more than forty eight hours after arrival, and  
as thus we cannot obtain possession of the cargo,  
and may be delayed still longer before we are  
allowed to take it, we shall be obliged as  
the consignees of the cargo to protest against  
the Captain or whoever it may be, for the  
damages and losses that may arise from this  
detention. We have called your attention to this  
matter, and fearing still further delays on the  
part of the Collector and other officers of the  
Government, we have to request you as the  
Consul of the United States to present a  
statement of it to the Captain General, and  
request of him to look into the matter and  
have justice rendered to the Captain and to  
ourselves as consignees, as promptly as possible.

We remain,

Respectfully

Yours ob<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Charles Young & Co.



William H. Robertson Esq  
Acting Consul of the  
United States.

Havana.



No 153.

Consulate of the United States  
Havana 22nd December 1854.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States.  
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand  
you herewith three scraps written  
in pencil from Estrampes (a) Lacoste,  
which were conveyed to me in secret  
when he was incommunicado. In  
them you will see a noble mind,  
though an imprudent one. one that  
excites my sympathy in the highest  
degree, and yet I do not see how  
I can aid him except by his protest  
against the Court constituted to try  
him, which Court I cannot conceive  
to be such as is contemplated by  
the Treaty between the United States  
and Spain. I shall recommend  
him before he is brought to Court  
to protest against the Military  
Court, and make no defence.  
The same advice I shall give to  
Mr. Felix. It is evident that  
both the prisoners are to be tried



by a Military Court. For the mode  
of proceeding of this Court I beg  
leave to refer you to my despatch  
no. 41 dated 9th March 1854 under  
the head of Executive and Permanent  
Military Commission... the only difference  
made will be that on the day the  
prisoners are brought before the  
Court, the public will be admitted  
to witness the proceedings, as was  
done when Mr John S. Thrasher was  
tried in 1857. I see no other course  
for the prisoners to pursue, at least  
so far as Felix is concerned, but  
the one I shall recommend them,  
that is, to protest against all  
proceedings, and deny the competency  
of the Court. There is, as I understand,  
but one witness in the case, who  
is implicated, and to make his  
own case as good as he can, im-  
plicate others, and him. Estrampes  
told me two or three days since, they  
will not be permitted to cross question.  
Estrampes was allowed to see his  
friends & family on the 19th, and  
Felix only this morning. I  
saw the latter for a few moments,  
and he declared to me his in-  
nocence, remarking that the Fiscal



(Prosecuting Attorney) had presented him a list of six military officers, (probably Lieutenant) out of which he is to select his defender. I have advised him to reply that he will dispense with their services and make his own defence, which will be his protest, the form of which I have sent him today, and will send you a duplicate with his signature if I can get it ready for this mail.

You will observe in the official Gazette of 20th Inst. an Edict calling J. E. Hernandez, Captain Hawkins, and Capt. Woodhouse, the two last of the Sch. Charles T. Smith, to report themselves in the jail of this City to answer the charges to be made against them. Hernandez for attempting a revolution in this Island and preparing arms for the purpose, and the two last for clandestinely conveying the arms to a port of the Island.

I have the honor to be  
Sir: with great respect

Your obt. Servt.

Wm. B. Nicholson  
Actg. Consul.



Oct 1873

Dear sir My second declaration has been given  
yesterday. I have always denied that Mr. P. and  
the Captain knew something or had a participation  
in that affair. The fiscal showed to me a flag  
and asked me if it was mine and which  
kind it was. I answered that flag was mi  
ne, and that it was the flag of the Cuban in-  
dependence. Asked: Who made that flag?  
I answered that a great man, General Lapier made  
it. I have taken all the burden on my  
shoulders and I am sure that I shall be  
sentenced to be strangled, but I do not care.  
My duty is to save those compromised here,  
and if I succeed I will be happy. I have  
spoken to the fiscal as a Cuban patriot.



never did before. If I am sen-  
tenced to death, I will spend  
some moments with you before  
my execution. I ask of your  
kind solicitude to be careful  
because they will <sup>not</sup> allow me  
to speak to you and in such  
a case you may esige from  
the governor our interview.  
Always incommunicated, five  
centuries ago people was not as  
barbarous as Spaniards are in  
this present age of illustration.  
You must know my dear sir  
that I am a man of courage.  
Spaniards can kill me but  
all Spain is not enough to make  
me fear.

Excuse Sir my style and write  
your most affectionate St. J. L.



My dear sir

I have been since the 24<sup>th</sup> of last October  
put in the prison of Baracoa and be-  
sides the fact my two legs were in the  
barra and my arms fastened behind  
my back. I was sick and am so  
still, and they forced me to sleep  
down the ground in the mud, for-  
bidding all communication with the  
American representant and I. The house  
stolen from me about four hundred  
dollars and I do want them now to

pay my expenses.  
Yours  
J. L.



Dear sir. My fiscal is D<sup>n</sup> Pedro Pablo Pances.  
I gave last night my declaration. With the truth  
I made in order to save the Captain of the S. G. W.  
and the second of the Smith. It is a fact, I told them  
in N.Y. that those boxes were of jewels, and that  
so two Gentlemen are not guilty. I have been  
asked which was my intention bringing those  
arms and ammunition. I answered my inten-  
tions were to make the independence of the  
Island of Cuba. Being asked if I knew somebody  
in Baracoa or if I was in communication with  
somebody before my arrival to that place. I an-  
swered I was <sup>neither</sup> ~~not~~ communic<sup>ing</sup> nor acquainted with  
nobody. Being asked if Mr. Belin ~~was~~ knew  
what I brought, I an<sup>d</sup> he did not. I then kept  
me very close on board of it.



Oct 183

Francisco de Abis in the barrack  
and giving me only one old and  
hard biscuit in the morning  
and another one in the evening.

In the North Castle of Santiago  
de Cuba, for two eggs in the morning  
and a plate of soup and ~~another~~  
another of Garbanzos, having  
in both more flies than soup and  
Garbanzos, they made me pay one  
dollar and a half every day.

My clothe has been put into pieces  
looking for papers etc etc. I do want  
that money which has been taken  
from my pockets. I have now a  
thanks to God, because ~~my~~ in  
Racca the Consul would send a mes-  
sage to me and it has not been an-  
swered. I am Sir your devoted servant

I



Recd. Dec. 29.

As I am a Citizen of the United States of America, owing no allegiance or fidelity to Her Catholic Majesty. Knowing my rights under the Treaties between my Country and Her Catholic Majesty, the stipulations of which Treaties have been violated by Her Majesty's Authorities in this Island from the moment when I was first arrested at Baracoa: feeling my innocence, and denying all charges fabricated against me;

Therefore: I do by these Presents most solemnly Protest: First: against the proceeding by which I have been kept from my first incarceration to the morning of the 22<sup>d</sup> of December 1854, in a state of incommunication, entirely debarred from seeing Counsel or friends; such a proceeding never was contemplated by the Treaties above referred to. Secondly: Against the testimony taken in secret against me, having been deprived of the power of rebutting or cross-examining the witnesses brought against me. Thirdly: against the proceedings by which I have been prevented from selecting such counsel for my defence, as I could rely upon, and as particularly stipulated in the Treaties. Fourthly: Against the Military Court that has been appointed for my trial; such a Court not being contemplated or recognized by the Treaties. And finally I do in the most solemn manner Protest against all



and every proceeding against me.  
I make this my defence, leave the  
Court, whose competency I deny to act  
upon their own responsibility, and  
rely upon my own Government to  
protect me and see that Justice is  
done to me in this case. I have sent  
a copy of this my Protest to the  
Government of the United States and  
another to the Consulate of the  
United States at Harana, to be  
there recorded,

Harana, Twenty second day of December  
A.D. 1854.

Geo. H. Fitch



Recd 4th Jan'y. Mr. Abbot  
No 154.

R

Consulate of the United States

Havana December 27th 1874.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy

Secretary of State of

the United States

Washington

Sir

The Secretary of the Treasury,  
to whom you referred for the  
information called for by the  
Mixed Court of Justice of this  
City, concerning the nationality &c.  
of the Brig "Grey Eagle", not  
having furnished the same  
to me as yet, I have not had  
it in my power to comply with  
the request of said Court. I  
have received another communication  
from the Secretary of the Court, dated  
23d inst. requesting me again to  
procure the documents required  
and informing me that the  
Court have decided to await  
one month longer, and if the  
documents have not then been  
laid before it, the final action  
will be taken. I suppose it will  
be to return the Grey Eagle to  
the Captain General, who



may have her condemned for a  
violation of the laws of the island  
or return her to Captain Hemmicks  
of the British war Brig *Esperanza*  
that captured her.

I have the honor to be  
Sir: With great respect  
Your Obedt Servant

W<sup>m</sup> H. Whitford  
acting commandant



Received Jan. 11.

Mr. Abbott

No. 156.

Whole

2

Consulate of the United States.  
Havana 31st December 1854.

Hon.<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy  
Secretary of State  
of the United States.  
Washington.

Sir.

I send you herewith enclosed some interesting communications made to me by Estrampes which are worthy of note. But as an American Citizen, culpable as he admits himself to be, he is entitled to a fair trial. Both he and Felix were transferred from the Jail to the Alamo Castle on the 28th Inst. and again debarred from communication with their friends. I am however permitted to communicate with Felix only, and have visited him today. How long this state of things is to continue, it is difficult to say. Mr. Felix to me still avows his innocence, and Estrampes assures me that he (Felix) had nothing to do with the affair. Not having access to any of the



testimony I am bound to consider him innocent, until the contrary is proved; and there being but one witness, as far as I can understand, with whom he has been confronted in jail, not in open Court, (a strange way of complying with the treaty) he cannot be condemned; because the law requires that there shall be two creditable witnesses, even before a military Court. It seems to me that the only witness the Government can produce, the fellow Hernandez, who is more deeply implicated than any other, a traitor to his own brother and nephew, can<sup>not</sup> be considered a creditable witness. Still the prosecution rely upon his testimony to convict the accused.

It is my intention to have an interview with the Captain General tomorrow, and endeavor to ascertain why the prisoners have been placed again incommunicado, and the reason that his order allowing me to communicate with Felix did not include Estramifex. I will also try to learn the intentions of the Government towards the prisoners and when their trial is to come.



on, and what facilities will be  
allowed them for their defense, though  
I am pretty certain that no Counsel,  
other than a military officer, will  
be permitted to defend them.

I have the honor to be  
Sir, With great respect  
Your Obedient Servant

Wm H. Whistler  
attorney



Whole  
Copy.

with 156

The Military Commission came yesterday. I was brought before them, and they accused me of conspiring against the rights of the Queen of Spain in this Island. They asked me if I had any thing to say. I replied that I had only to repeat what I had on my honor and in truth already declared. That I am the only one concerned in this affair, and that no one else had the slightest participation. This was ~~my~~<sup>the</sup> substance of my interview with the Military Commission.

The Fiscal afterwards came accompanied by his Secretary to make the charges against me, and to take further declarations. I still repeated that there were no other persons implicated, and that all the declarations made by the traitor Mr Francisco Hernandez were false with the exception of three counts against myself. viz: 1st - that I had said to him that if I was taken prisoner and brought to Havana I should be lost. 2ndly. that I consented with him upon the best method to land the arms. 3rdly. that I had a written Commission as Chief, and that this Commission I destroyed; that



I declared it to demonstrate to the  
"fiscal" that if I denied what in  
reality was false in all the other  
statements made by said Hernandez,  
it was not because I thought that  
the declarations of Mr H. could  
increase my danger, but because  
I did not wish that a cowardly  
liar should have the satisfaction  
of giving weight to his infamous  
falsehoods. I demanded of the  
"fiscal" that Mr Hernandez should  
be brought before me that he might  
in my presence repeat what he had  
already declared. They then asked  
me if I was in connection with the  
Cuban Junta for the mentioned purpose.  
I replied that I was not, that the  
projects of the Cuban Junta were  
opposed to mine; that they wished  
to obtain the independence of the  
island, by expeditions, whilst I  
always wished that the revolution  
in Cuba should be brought about  
by the Cubans themselves. Being  
asked who presented me the tri-  
-colored banner which I had acquired.  
I replied that a lady whose name  
I should suppress, as a lady's name  
should always be respected. They also



asked me why I persisted in denying the complicity of Mr. Felix in this affair, when Mr. Hernandez had stated that he was second in command to myself? I replied that this statement was false and made through fear, and that if it was my intention to revolutionize that part of the Island, I should select in that place some person interested in the affair, and competent to fill the position of my second in command, and not one who was entirely ignorant of military matter, speaking imperfectly the language, and without any prestige. They asked me if I knew that it is a crime to conspire against the Spanish Government? I answered, I know it is considered a crime according to the Spanish laws; but by the laws of nature it is not a crime to desire Liberty.

Real Cacerel of Havana 22 of December 1854.

The Captain Genl. made his yearly visit to the Prison, and I had a moment's interview with him. I wished to speak to him, but he denied me utterance, saying that he already knew what



I had to say, that he knew the  
object of my visit to the Island;  
that no revelations were expected  
from me, and that my case  
should proceed until its termination,  
and when I told him that all  
the other prisoners were innocent  
he silenced me, saying that it  
was my duty to say so.

(Signed) Francisco Estrampes  
Real Cárcel de la Habana 23 Dec 1854.

Copy. Whole

Book 156

I arrived at Paracoa with a pass-  
-port bearing the name of Ernest  
La Roche, on the 22<sup>d</sup> of October 1854.  
disembarked on the 23<sup>d</sup> and was  
arrested on the 24<sup>th</sup>. My mission was  
a great one. My intentions were to  
place myself at the head of the re-  
-volution in the Eastern part of the  
Island. I brought with me the arms  
and munitions which I had deem-  
-ed necessary to commence the enter-  
-prise. Being bearer of important  
documents, my first act was to  
place them in the hands of the  
person for whom I brought a  
letter of introduction from his  
brother. On the morning of the  
24<sup>th</sup> the Captain came to inform  
me that the Custom House officers  
were searching the schooner with  
the utmost scrutiny, and that  
all the harbor was occupied  
by the soldiers of the garrison.  
But a short time had elapsed  
when the intelligence was brought  
to me that the arms were discover-  
-ed, and that the Captain & crew  
of the S. L. White were arrested.  
I loaded my revolver and with  
my bowie-knife I waited moments.



-arily my own arrest, as the Captain believing that the contraband was merchandise declared it to be my property. My first impulse was to defend myself to the last, and die rather than fall into the hands of the Spaniards, but a moment's reflection convinced me that my position imposed upon me a sacred duty, and that I ought to save others who were entirely innocent, and who would suffer in my place had the Government been prevented by my death from knowing the truth. I was not deceived in my apprehensions; about 4 o'clock in the evening a police officer came accompanied by ten soldiers, and arrested me in the name of the Queen. I was conducted to the barracks and immediately locked up in the Calabozo where I passed the night, and remained until the afternoon of the day following, when a loud uproar arose in the barracks accompanied by the trumpet of alarm and the disorderly cries of the terrified officers to the soldiers to prepare arms. at the same time I was

dragged from the Calabozo, and immediately surrounded by a host of soldiers who directed their guns bristling with bayonets at my breast, while my arms were pinioned behind with cords. Then secured I was marched in the centre of a numerous escort in the direction of the harbor, where a Government boat was waiting to conduct me on board of the Alberty (Spanish Schooner) where I was placed in the hold with both feet in the stocks, exposed during the whole night to a heavy rain. The next day I was taken from the Schooner, bound as before, and reconducted to the barracks where I made my first declaration, but being well aware of the brutality and the excesses often committed by the petty Authorities when empowered by the Superior Government I thought it best to act the part of a veritable Know-nothing. From eleven o'clock until seven in the afternoon the Military Fiscal detained me making declarations and when he had concluded he caused me to be again secured & escorted to the public prison where I was



placed in a damp & infected cell and heavily ironed. On entering the prison I was searched by the Jailor to take whatever arms I might have secreted on my person, but instead of arms he found the sum of a hundred dollars, which I had reserved when previously robbed of my money.

The cause of the noise in the barracks already mentioned was a report that twenty five armed country men were descending the river in boats, when they heard that I was a prisoner.

The next day I went for the fiscal to show him the treatment I was receiving, and he told me that he could not help it. I then told him that in the dark ages prisoners were treated with more humanity. He lowered his eyes & wished me good morning. But a few moments had transpired after his departure when an individual accompanied by the jailor and three soldiers came to my cell, released me from the irons, bound my arms and commenced stripping me. They then replaced me in the irons and



removed my shirt. All my clothes were taken away and torn in pieces in the search of papers and documents. The next day I wrote to the Lieut Governor, as follows.

" Mr Lieutenant Governor.

" Sir: I believe you to be worthy of the position which you occupy and I am certain that you are ignorant of the treatment that I am receiving. I beg of you to take the trouble to come & see me, but do not think that it is to ~~take~~ ask of you any favors or concessions derogatory to my dignity as a man and a gentleman. I wish only to invoke the laws of humanity which are recognized in this age of enlightened civilization, throughout the entire universe, but which seem to be unknown in a country which had thought civilized. I have the honor to be Sir, yours &c.

(signed) Ernest La Costa.

I remained in Paracoa until the 8th of Novr without any alleviations and was then embarked on the war Steamer Atreus. Pinarro, where I was again placed in irons, but more humanely treated by the Commander. The following



day in the evening we arrived at the  
cuerpo of Santiago de Cuba, where  
I was placed in a narrow calabozo  
with a sentinel constantly watching  
every movement. Another Frenchman  
appointed in Santiago de Cuba to  
take further declarations, but I  
pursued the same policy I adopted  
at Baracoa. I remained here until  
the 3d of Decr when I was again em-  
barked on the war ship Francisco  
de Asis. Here I was conducted to the  
Infirmary of the ship, a narrow &  
infected place about the size of the  
forecastle of a small schooner.  
Heavily ironed and upon the bare  
floor and drenched by the water  
soaked in from the gun deck above,  
sickened by the pestilential atmosphere  
and by the food which consisted of a  
sea biscuit & a piece of raw pork  
daily, I passed six days & four nights.  
I was forbidden to smoke, not  
from any danger of fire as the sailors  
& soldiers around me were constant-  
ly smoking, but simply to aggravate  
the misery of my position. All re-  
monstrances were unheeded, and I  
was obliged to endure in silence the  
insults and abuse heaped upon me.



When we arrived in this place, Mr. Felipe  
& myself were bound separately and  
then together in such a way that  
neither could move without inflicting  
pain upon the other, and but for the  
officer who conducted us & to whom I  
addressed a remonstrance saying  
to him that only in the days of  
hijusition such treatment was  
allowed, he released us & ordered us  
to be more humanely secured. Al-  
though we were conducted to the prison  
through the streets bound together  
like common felons. Arrived here,  
we were separated & placed in cells  
in a state of in communication.  
On the third day I was brought before  
the Fiscal to make further declarations.  
I told him that my name was Fran-  
cisco Estrampes, but that I had  
heretofore concealed it as it best  
suited my purposes, and that I  
was now disposed on my honor  
to disclose my project, but that  
my reason for so doing was not  
from fear of the consequences, but  
because innocent persons were  
compromised by appearances which  
I only could explain; that my  
reasons for not doing so in my



first declarations were because of the  
inhuman treatment I had received  
at the hands of the Gov<sup>t</sup> officials of  
Paracora, and because I wished to be  
brought to Havana, where I should  
at least have men of some intelligence  
to deal with. I then proceeded to inform  
them of the true facts of the case; that  
the arms were mine, that the Captain  
had consented to take them having  
first requested permission so to do  
of the owners, and believing them  
to consist of merchandise; that  
my object in bringing those arms  
was to commence a revolution  
in that part of the Island, and break  
the chain of oppression which held  
ten thousand miles beyond the  
sea; that I only was concerned  
in this affair; that Mr Felix had  
no interest in it whatever, and  
that all the other persons accused  
were entirely ignorant of my intentions.  
They showed me the tri colored banner  
which I had brought with me,  
and asked me if I recognized  
it. I told them that I did, and that  
it was the flag or banner of the  
Independence of Cuba. They asked  
me who designed it. I replied, a



great man, Genl. Lopez.

The declaration of Mr Francisco Hernandez were then read to me from which I learned that he was the traitor who had betrayed me to the Government, & had put the Govt in possession with his own hands, of all the documents which I had brought from his brother, and delivered to his care with the most unbounded confidence. He denounced as well the two Ashmores, Captain & crews, Mr Felix, his own nephew (who was shot in attempting to escape) and many other innocent persons, saying amongst other falsehoods that I had suborned the whole regiment of Cantabria, officers included, & also the Commander of the Morris Castle, but that the Governor of said Castle was incorruptible; also that I had four pieces of Artillery concealed in Puerto Principe, besides many other fallacious & even more infamous statements of his own brother. He also said that Mr Felix was my second in command and as deeply interested as myself in the affair. The defender appointed by the Military Court has been to see me, & fully inter-



own with him was a short one.  
I represented to him the facts of my  
case, & then asked him if he knew  
what an opinion was. He answer-  
ed me in the affirmative. I told him  
that the defence of an opinion. That  
slavery could be defended by logic  
& sophistry, but that the question of  
liberty presented a vast field of defence  
and where the defender could distinguish  
himself. I also told him that he could  
draw an exact parallel between  
myself & the Capt. Genl Concha, six  
months since, that I was prisoner  
for loving the reality of that word which  
he (Concha) had recently invoked in  
Spain & which had brought him to  
the distinguished position which he now  
held. I also told him that now the  
misfortune had no remedy, my fate  
is decided, and I await with calmness  
& resignation the moment of death  
regretting only that I am obliged to leave  
my beloved Cuba still in chains. I  
reproach no one with the cause of this  
disaster as it was a spontaneous  
action of my own, to come to this Island  
and seal my opinion with my blood,  
to die or to be free, as a thousand deaths  
are better than a life tormented with



the view of my country's enslavement,  
when her liberties only depend upon  
a little resolution & a knowledge of the  
duties which nature & society impose  
upon man. The idea of liberty has never  
been to me a mere illusion, but a  
conviction of the mind & heart which  
faithfully has accompanied me through  
life. My ambition has never been  
a gilded future obtained by the  
success of the enterprise, because I  
have always thought that I should die  
in our revolution, a thought at which  
I can smile, as to die in so holy  
& noble a cause is a fate as glorious  
as it is enviable.

(Signed) Francisco Estrampes  
Pualbarcel de Habana Dec 2<sup>th</sup> 1852  
Copy  
Col. Robertson.

U.S. Consulate at Havana  
My dear Sir.

Mr. Felix and I are now in the  
Morro Castle, without knowing the reason  
for which we have been removed so abruptly.  
We are again in communication. Mr.  
F. is a Col. & I in another. Will you ask  
of the Capt. Genl. what this means?  
After having suffered so much, our  
position as prisoners was sweeter in the



Royal prison where relations of friends could  
see us, instead that for a great many reasons  
no friends, no relations will come here.  
Do not forget us my dear Sir, and if  
your influence could obtain for us to be  
placed again in the Royal Prison we will  
never forget such a favor.

Alamo Castle Decr 28th 1854

(signed) Francis Cetrampes.

Copy.

I, Francis Cetrampes, do hereby  
Certify that the arms seized by the  
Spanish Authorities at Paracoo,  
were my property exclusively;  
and that said arms were shipped  
in N. York on the Schooner S. G.  
White whereof R. McCulloch  
was master, by & with consent  
of the owners of said Schooner,  
they and the Captain believing the  
shipment to consist of Fancy  
Goods and jewelry.  
(signed) Francis Cetrampes  
Royal Prison of Havana Decr 28th 1854.



Duplicate - Orig. per Gov. Dudley via Charleston

Consulate of the United States.  
Havana Nov 10<sup>th</sup> 1854.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> William L. Marcy.  
Secretary of State of the  
United States.  
Washington.

Sir

Mr Wheeler, Minister  
to Nicaragua, Capt Eagle of the  
Princeton, Mr Habens & my-  
self were entertained at  
dinner by the Capt Genl on  
the 8<sup>th</sup> Inst. and having had  
a seat next to His Excy a good  
opportunity was afforded me  
of conversing with him at con-  
siderable length. We first allu-  
ded to the favorable consid-  
eration he was endeavoring  
to give to the application I  
made several days since that  
the Mail Steamers should be per-  
mitted to enter the port at  
night & go up to their usual  
anchorage - he appeared to be



inclined to accede to my request.  
He then alluded to the two  
Am. Schooners seized at  
Baracoa loaded with arms.  
He expressed great anxiety,  
as it seemed to indicate  
something besides the arms.  
On this subject I have writ-  
ten fully to Col. Mann, not  
being authorized to com-  
municate the informa-  
tion officially.

I then called His  
Excy's attention to the posi-  
tion of Montero, an Am.  
Citizen who is in the prison  
on suspicion of being the  
murderer of Castañeda. I  
said that before addressing  
His Excy on the subject, I had  
deemed it proper to write  
to the Mayor of N. Orleans for  
the necessary documents to  
establish that Montero  
is a citizen of the U. States  
and belongs to the municipal  
guard of that city; and that  
the documents had reached  
me on that very day (the 8th)  
and I was consequently pre-



-paring a communication  
to him. The Capt. Genl. re-  
plied that will be of no  
use - we have his Spanish  
passport issued by the Con-  
sul at N. Orleans to him as  
a Spaniard: and that there-  
fore with such proof in his  
hands, he did not see how  
I could interfere. He also  
assured me that two days  
before Castaneda was mur-  
dered, he (Castaneda) presented  
himself to him (the Capt. Genl.)  
and stated that Montoro  
had come to Havana and  
that he was sure that Montoro  
had come to assassinate him.

After this I have not  
made the communication  
intended. I shall wait for  
instructions from the Depart-  
ment.

I have the honor to be  
Sir. With great respect  
Your Obedt Servt.

The U. S. Ste. Princeton. } Wm H. Robinson  
with Mr Wheeler & family and acting Consul  
Mr Babens, sailed from this port yesterday  
afternoon bound, as I was told to Pensacola.



officers & crew. all well.

R



Ms. A. 9. 2. 2.

St. Domingo



Duplicate

June 12<sup>th</sup> 1844

The Hon. John C. Calhoun  
Secretary of State  
Washington

Sir,

Since my last communication there has been no occurrence of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a letter, except the reduction of duties on some articles of the first necessity, and the growth of the United States. This intelligence will be found in the clavis of yesterday accompanying this communication.

The Government are still engaged in finding and arresting the suspected parties to the intended insurrections, in this part of the Island there has not been any additional arrests of American Citizens, so far as I have been able to ascertain. Among the arrests made, are many Englishmen, and rumor says, a British fleet will shortly visit the Island to demand redress.

I forward to the Department a partial file of Bascom's papers, perhaps of later date than have been received. A battle of a sanguinary character has been recently fought near Matanzas.

I have the honor to be  
with great respect  
Yr. Mo. St. Serv.  
Robert B. Campbell

2111



Department of State,  
Washington, March 18, 1834.

H. A. Robertson, Esquire,  
Acting United States Consul,  
Havana:

Sir:

I will thank you to transmit to this Department a copy of the Despatch of Judge Shanker respecting the observance of the provisions of the Treaty of 1795; referred to by Judge Clayton in his letter of the 5th December last. That despatch was never received at the Department.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. C. Nancy



Department of State,  
Washington, Oct. 24, 1853.

Alexander M. Clayton, Esq.  
U. S. Consul - Havana  
now at Holly Springs,  
Marshall Co. Miss.

Sir:

Referring to the communications  
addressed to you from this Department  
on the 13th and 20th of June last, in which  
you were advised that it was considered  
important that you should be at your  
post at the earliest practicable moment,  
I have now to inform you that the rea-  
-sons which led to the expression of  
this opinion still exist, and I am  
now induced by other considerations  
to add, that it is deemed imperatively  
necessary that you should repair  
immediately to Havana, and enter  
upon the discharge of your official duties.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. V. Marcy



#  
Department of State,  
Washington, Oct. 26, 1853.

Alexander Mc. Clayton, Esq.  
United States Consul  
Havana.

Sir:

The information received at this Department, though not of an official character, furnishes grounds for believing that a new scheme is on foot for importing Africans into Cuba and Porto Rico, not in name as slaves, but as apprentices, held to serve for a period of years. It is confidently alleged that, to some extent, this scheme is now being put in practice. It is also alleged that there is some arrangement between Great Britain, France and Spain authorizing this new species of traffic in Africans, and that for the concurrence of the two first named powers, the latter, Spain, <sup>has</sup> entered into heavy stipulations to emancipate all the slaves on that Island at the end of fifty

The



The information from the island of Cuba is of such a character as scarcely to admit of a doubt as to the truth of the foregoing allegation, yet it is questioned principally on the ground that the British and French Ministers here have both assured me that they have no information on the subject. As to the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, his denial of the fact stated, is expressly authorized by his Government. On the authority of despatches from H. B. Mr. Government he has assured me that the subject has never been under consideration between it and the Government of Spain, Mr. Sartiges, the French Minister, not only disavows all knowledge of the existence of any such arrangement between his Government and Spain, but expresses a firm disbelief of it. Strong as is the affirmative proof of such an agreement between the three powers abovementioned, the positive denial of two of them induces me to question some of the statements which have been forwarded from Cuba to this place.

There



There is no doubt of a deficiency of slave labor on that Island and Porto Rico, and a strong inducement to supply it in almost any way, but that the apprentice system has been or is about to be introduced by the sanction or even the connivance of Great Britain and France, I am not inclined to believe. You need not any assurance, for you must be fully aware of the fact, that we feel the deepest interest in, and are very solicitous for accurate information on this subject. You will therefore use the utmost vigilance to collect and forward to this Department all facts bearing upon it. The acting Consul, Mr. Robertson, seems to be convinced that some change in regard to procuring labor for the plantations has been made or is contemplated. He will of course, submit to your examination and sending all information he has been able to collect accurate on the subject.

You are directed to keep the Department advised of every thing of a political character in relation to Cuba.

Should any thing come to your knowledge

-edge



-Edge relative to expeditions being fitted  
out in the United States against that  
Island you will lose no time in trans-  
-mitting hither full and particular  
information in regard to them

I am, Sir, &c.

Wm. L. Marcy



Department of State,  
Washington, Nov. 8, 1853.

Alexander M. Clayton, Esq.  
United States Consul,  
Havana.

Sir:

There is an increasing solicitude felt in the United States in regard to the subject brought to your notice in my despatch of the 26th ult. and it is probable that it will occupy the early attention of Congress at its approaching session. I hope to learn from you in season to answer any call which may be made on the President in regard to this matter.

There is one inquiry which was not so distinctly made perhaps as it ought to have been in that despatch. It relates to the introduction of Africans as apprentices not merely by the authority or connivance of any European power, but in any other way. It is important to ascertain whether this class of persons  
has



has been introduced by individuals or whether there be any plan on foot to introduce them by individuals. It is suggested that the British government has intermitted the vigilance heretofore used to prevent the introduction of slaves from Africa and that this is done to facilitate the enterprise of individuals in introducing African apprentices. - I solicit your attention to this phase of the subject and desire that you would furnish the Department with all the information you can collect in regard to it.

It is also important to know how far the experiment of employing Chinese laborers has been carried and what success hitherto attended it. All these are matters of deep interest to this country and the duty of furnishing the Department with the fullest information you can obtain in regard to them is enjoined upon you.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. L. Marcy



(Extract)

Department of State.

Washington, March 24, 1854.

H. H. Roberson, Esquire  
Acting U. S. Consul,  
Havana:

Sir:

xxx                      xxx                      xxx v

You will as heretofore keep the Department informed of the proceedings of the Spanish Authorities in this case, and also of any other violation of our rights by them, being careful, in all cases to make no statement that you have not good reason to believe can be fully substantiated.

You excellent and compendious report on the judicial tribunals of the Island will be found very useful. You will present the acknowledgments of the Department to the Gentleman who has kindly presented to the Government of the United States the valuable work entitled Biblioteca de Legislacion Americana.

xxx v                      xxx v

I am, Sir, &c. R. L. Marcy



#  
Department of State,  
Washington, April 5, 1834.

H. St. Robertson, Esquire,  
United States Acting Consul,  
Havana:

Sir: -

The public mind of this country has been for some time excited by rumor, currently circulated that the emancipation of all the Africans imported into Cuba since 1820, had been commenced and was steadily progressing in that Island under the supervision of the British Consul. The Department is anxious to learn from an authentic source whether these rumors have any foundation or truth, and accordingly you are instructed to endeavor to furnish it with the information desired in this respect as soon as you can conveniently do so. It is generally believed that a large trade in Africans has been carried on with Cuba, with the connivance of the Spanish authorities since the treaty between



between Spain and Great Britain of 1817  
for its suppression, but this Government  
has not been enabled to obtain an ac-  
-curate estimate of the number illicitly imported,  
if any, who have been liberated. What  
would be the practicable effect upon the  
interests of Cuba if all the Africans who  
have been landed there since 1820 were  
to be emancipated? It has been represented  
by visitors from this country to Havana  
that the free colored population upon the  
Island in such an event would be larger  
than that held in bondage.

Equal, indeed, <sup>not of</sup> more importance  
is it that it should be known here on  
unquestionable authority whether the im-  
-portations of Africans to Cuba is continued  
with the sanction of the Spanish Govern-  
-ment. It is stated that considerable  
numbers have arrived there quite re-  
-cently, <sup>and</sup> have been indentured as apprentices  
for a term of years to Planters and others.  
Have you any means of learning whether  
this statement can be depended upon? I  
shall await your reply to this interrogatory  
with impatience.

It is

It is to be presumed that changes are in contemplation if not in the course of practical execution, for supplying the deficiency in labor in Cuba, which may affect in one way or another the interests of this Union. It is therefore of primary importance that you should put me in possession forthwith of all the facts relating to the subject which you can in any manner procure.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. C. Marcy



Mr. Robertson to Mr. Marcy.

No. 70.

Consulate of the United States.

Havana, May 18<sup>th</sup> 1854.

Hon. William L. Marcy,

Secretary of State, of the  
United States, Washington

Sir;

I beg leave to refer you to  
two papers herewith enclosed. One is the ex-  
tract of a letter just received by a friend  
of mine who read it to me in Spanish, and  
at my request, has furnished me the trans-  
lation into English - this is sent as an ad-  
ditional evidence of the work in progress  
here.

The other paper states a conversa-  
tion held between another friend of mine  
and the leading Editors of the *Claros de la*

( Maria )

Marina. Why the preamble referred to  
was omitted was not explained.

The Editor also stated in the  
same conversation that Cuetz, the new Spa-  
nish Minister was instructed to make no  
move without consultation, and the sanc-  
tion of Crampton & Sartiges.

I have the honor to be

Sir, With great respect,

Your Obedt. servant,

(Signed) Wm. S. Robertson.

Acting Consul.



(Confidential)

Wm. H. Robertson Esq.

Dear Sir,

I have just been  
 + informed by the Editor of one of the lead-  
 ing journals of this City, that the Editors  
 of papers were summoned by the Gov.  
 General, and ordered not to publish the  
 exposition of the President of the Council  
 of Ministers to Her Majesty which serves  
 as a preamble to the Decree published  
 by the "Gaceta" of the 16<sup>th</sup> Inst. on the  
 subject of the tax on negroes. The ex-  
 position is published in the "Cronica",  
 the Spanish journal of New York, of  
 the 6<sup>th</sup> of this month.

I have not the paper, nor have  
 I read it, but I suppose you will easily  
 get a number, as the files have not been

(stopped)

Stopped this month.

Yours truly,

\* \* \*

May 17<sup>th</sup>.

8<sup>th</sup> of May 1854.

Dear Sir,

On the wagons of the  
Rail Road train from Havana to Ma-  
cagua, two men that sat near me were  
in conversation, and one spoke in the  
following terms.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of last month  
there slept at the tienda or inn at  
Caymite, which belongs to M. Leandro  
(Leandro)



Slevandos, a very intelligent Negro who  
 belongs to the Navy Department at Ha-  
 rana, so said the Negro, and so it appeared  
 from his title wearing the device on the  
 shirt and pantaloons, which distinguishes  
 them. He travelled with a Government  
 Passport (which passport was examined  
 by the person who was speaking) towards  
 Magari, a District adjoining Santiago de  
 Cuba. The passport bore that he should  
 travel, either by land or sea, choosing the  
 route which he should prefer, in order to  
 reach said place. The Negro held a long  
 conversation with the person who spoke.

He informed him that he was conversant with the use of every class of small arms, and of fire arms also. The gentleman then said he proposed circumstantial information with respect to the District

( of Magari )

Mayon, because an uncle of his had been Captain of that Partido or District for a long term of years, - went on to relate that his Uncle being informed that there existed a large palengo or encampment of Negroes on one of the Mountains of the District, assembled 160 men, and proceeded with them towards the spot; he met on the way a Negro belonging to said encampment, and bound him. The Negro then begged his life of the Captain, offering to guide him to the place he was seeking. The request was granted, and after a march of several hours, they reached the top of the mountain, and they saw a large village and cultivated land to the extent of three miles or more, planted with all classes of roots and vegetables, and very well stocked with



to hives. The negroes, on pursuing the party, blew their horns which resounded throughout the mountain, and assembling in a force of at least 3000 (rather more than fewer) rushed on the whites, who defended themselves, but were obliged to retreat in great haste, leaving more than half their number dead or wounded in the hands of the negroes.

The Captain escaped with four of his men, one of them a colored man who was very courageous, and never left his side, but this poor fellow was shot down in the flight.

Eighteen years have elapsed since this event took place, and this nephew of the Captain is of opinion that the Palungus of Mayari must

(Kua)

have doubled in number, and it is to that place that the Regs, provided with the pass from the Government, is bound. This Regs also stated that two other individuals of his class had set out for other parts of the Island, provided likewise with Government passports.

There is another formidable Palenque facing Espino Key - this Key or Cayo was purchased last year by the individual who was relating the fact - he is a very wealthy man, and implicit reliance may be placed in his statements.

The Africanization of the Island is imminent. If there should be prospect of immediate disturbance I have not the least doubt that

( amiparis )



siniparies would be sent to new plantations to educate the blacks, and then?

What I can assure you is that the gentleman I have spoken of, as soon as he heard what the negro said at The Baymire Inn, resolved to send his family to the United States, being firmly persuaded that the Government is taking these measures because the extinction of the white race in this Island is doomed.

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